

Best Tobacco House in Wilmington.  
HENRY BURKHEIMER,  
Wholesale and Retail  
Tobacco,  
CIGARS,  
CIGARETTES,  
No. 6 Market  
Street,  
Wilmington, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.  
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES, MORE  
or less of split LAND, for Cotton, Corn  
and other crops, on the north side of Rocky River;  
under cultivation, with some improve-  
ments. Good soil, good water, healthy climate.  
Interested parties, address me at Shoe Heel, Robinson  
N. C. L. LILLY, Jr.

### STATE NEWS.

IN LUCK.—Our respected townsman, W.  
Pierce, Esq., was fortunate enough 23  
years ago to rescue from drowning, at  
Bridgeport, Conn., a Hollander named  
Yoncksen. For more than 22 years  
neither rescuer or rescued has heard of  
each other. Last night Mr. Pierce learned  
at he whom he had saved was dead and  
bequeathed to him a large estate of  
about \$25,000. Verily is truth stranger than fiction!

Newbern Jour. of Com.

MORTALITY.—The Superintendent of our  
City Cemetery, reported to the Board of  
commissioners, on Monday night last, that  
there had been 23 interments since the 1st  
of January last, of whom 13 were white  
persons and 10 colored. This accords with  
the accounts we generally receive from  
other parts of the State. The mortality  
among the blacks is as three to one to the  
whites.—Raleigh Sentinel.

MUTINY AT THE WORK HOUSE.—We have  
just learned that the convicts at our Coun-  
ty Work House became intractable and  
unsubmissive on yesterday, and escaped in  
defiance of the guard. The guard was in  
pursuit at last accounts and the Sheriff was  
enjoining upon the convicts to return to  
their quarters. The following are the names of the pris-  
oners that escaped: Willis Hartsfield, John  
Hartnett, L. Morgan, Payton Montgomery,  
m. Black, Duncan, Matthews, Marcellus  
Lane, Nathan High, Lucius Woods.

Raleigh Sentinel.

RE-FITTED.—Gov. Worth, we learn, upon  
representation of the fact that new evi-  
dence has been elicited changing the com-  
plexion of the case, has resented Jacob  
L. W. Jones, a colored man, in Kingston jail,  
condemned to be hung in a few days, un-  
der the next Superior Court for that  
county.—Raleigh Sentinel.

A NEGRO MAN DROWNED.—On Saturday  
last, as the fishermen were engaged in their  
duties in the river below this place, a ne-  
gro man named Daniel Hardy, from Nor-  
folk, while standing in a boat, be-  
came suddenly thrown backward into the  
river, sinking at once, and before the boat could be stopped and  
given him, though the utmost exer-  
toms were made by those who witnessed  
his fall, he had sunk to rise no more. His body  
is not yet recovered.

Weldon News.

THE CROPS.—A correspondent of the  
Raleigh Sentinel writing from Stokes coun-  
ty, says:  
Our seasons have been unusually wet and  
cool. Everything is backward. The fre-  
quent freshets have delayed many of our  
farmers in planting corn, so that we are not  
so well supplied as last year. The crops of  
corn and tobacco, and the complaint of many  
of the scarcity of plants. Wheat has been  
growing unusually well, but on bottom  
lands it begins to show the effects of too  
much water. Rust is on the blackberries  
in some places, which is considered  
an evil. The effect the season will  
have on the wheat crop.

Having passed through a portion of Per-  
son, Halifax, Va., Caswell, and Rocking-  
ham counties, within the last four days,  
we remark that the clover and wheat  
crops were looking unusually well. There  
was a great quantity of the best named  
clover seed about the fields, and the crops  
of corn and tobacco, and the complaint of many  
of the scarcity of plants. Wheat has been  
growing unusually well, but on bottom  
lands it begins to show the effects of too  
much water. Rust is on the blackberries  
in some places, which is considered  
an evil. The effect the season will  
have on the wheat crop.

WHEAT IN GRANVILLE.—We are pleased  
to learn that the crop of wheat is very fine  
and promises to be abundant. The same  
impression, we learn, prevails  
pretty generally in the State.

A SCALLAWAG'S LOVE FOR THE NEGRO.—  
On Wednesday a party of eight negroes  
were arrested and brought to the peni-  
tentiary, where they were held in custody  
by being chiefly implicated in the  
recent outrageous assault upon a Conserva-  
tive colored man. Among them was Rich-  
mond Staton, President of the Union  
League at Battleground, and ringleader of  
the gang.

The man was particularly active during  
the late election, and was mainly instru-  
mental in forcing the negroes to the sup-  
port of the precious crew elected in Edge-  
combe.

In years gone by, we knew him at our  
native place, as a trustworthy negro, and  
in common with the rest of the com-  
munity, he has since the war proved himself a  
grand scoundrel.

Finding himself now in trouble on ac-  
count of his racialities, he came to us, as  
one of his old acquaintances, to stand his  
ground and keep him out of jail.

This he did, and then, after referring  
to some of his political friends and  
associates, who would no doubt appreci-  
ate his support and aid him in his time  
of need.

Deeming Mr. John Norfleet as the one  
most benefited by his vote and influence,  
he speedily called upon that scallawag,  
and requested the slight favor to keep him  
out of jail for one night. But alas for  
human hopes! Having elected Norfleet to  
an important office, which he could have  
never obtained save by negro votes, this  
President of the Union League represent-  
ing a large negro vote, discovers, too late,  
that he and his fellows have been the tools  
of a scoundrel, and that a cell has  
been directed over the ingratitude of man,  
and especially such men as but a few  
weeks ago professed such undivided love  
for him.

pany, which company desires Mr. Devane's  
services, he has just been released.

We learn from Mr. Devane that at present,  
there are about 120 prisoners under-  
going sentence at Fort Mifflin; 15 of whom  
are white citizens, the remainder being ne-  
groes, soldiers of all nationalities. Mr.  
D. speaks of the treatment received at the  
hands of the officers as being as good as  
could be expected, and says all credit is  
due to Capt. Gaskill, the commanding officer;  
in fact all the officers, with only one  
exception, seem to be good disposed to-  
wards them. That exception is the A. A.  
Q. M., one Lieut. Stevens, who endeavors  
to render their condition still more mis-  
erable, could such a thing be possible, in  
the way of abuse and insults they receive  
at his hands, the soldiers composing the  
garrison are all negroes, and of course, as  
far as their authority goes, nothing good  
can be expected of them.

Mr. Devane speaks very favorably of  
Col. Benoni, the Inspector General, whose  
headquarters are in this town. Col. Ben-  
oni seems to be very strict with the sol-  
diers, and the prisoners always have been  
coming with joy on every inspection trip  
to the Fort. Col. B. enters into conversa-  
tion with those poor victims who are un-  
fortunate enough to be confined there, and  
is said to be very attentive to any com-  
plaints they may make.

Mr. Devane represents the civilian  
prisoners, who are all ex-Confederate sol-  
diers, as being in good health, especially  
Capt. Tolar, who is fast improving. Capt.  
Tolar had formerly been confined in a  
dark, damp dungeon, which injured his  
health considerably, but upon the recom-  
mendation of the doctor, he has received  
better quarters, which will no doubt be  
highly gratifying to his many friends and  
relatives.—Gouldboro' South.

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.—On Monday,  
as the list of Jurors for the County Court,  
now in session, was being called, two of  
the negroes composing it and regarded as  
among the most intelligent of their race in  
the county, endeavored to escape the new  
responsibility thus thrust upon them.

They made oath that they were not at  
all competent to act as Jurors, knew nothing  
about such things, and would much  
prefer to be out at work on their crops,  
and leave such matters to those better  
qualified.

The Court at first refused to entertain  
their excuse, but after a few hours later,  
when the negroes made a second applica-  
tion on the same grounds, they were ex-  
cused, and departed on their way rejoicing.

This is the most remarkable instance of  
the kind yet recorded, and reflects much  
credit upon the good sense of the two col-  
ored men.

How many more such negroes can be  
found similar to Barb Braswell and Wm.  
Lloyd, of Edgecombe? As we said before,  
they are considered among the most intel-  
ligent of their color.—Tabor's Southerner.

FOUND DEAD.—A correspondent of the  
Petersburg Index, from Nash county, on  
the 23rd inst., says:  
We learn that on Thursday last an old  
and celebrated hog thief named Jack was  
found dead in the woods, on the plantation  
of Benjamin Dunn, deceased, on Fishing  
creek. A bullet had penetrated the old  
hog's head, and he had died of a wound  
inflicted by said Jack.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—We regret to learn  
that rust on wheat prevails very exten-  
sively throughout all this section—in this  
county, Union, Stanley, Montgomery, Ca-  
rroll, and on toward the mountains, at-  
tacking upland and bottom wheat alike.—  
So far as we can learn the "disease," if we  
may so call it, has appeared only on the  
leaf, and some contend that its appearance  
there is not apt to be so injurious to the  
grain as when attacking the stalk. Any  
such apprehensions are, we think, un-  
founded, as the wheat will be so bountiful as there  
were hopes and prospects of a few weeks back.

In addition to the above we learn that  
large quantities of wheat, planted on the  
river bottoms, were killed in the stem by  
the freshet a few weeks back, but sprouts  
putting forth from the roots, with prom-  
ise of yet making a crop, although late.

Wadesboro' Argus.

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of need.

### END OF IMPEACHMENT.

#### TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

##### Thirty-fourth Day's Proceedings.

##### ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE SECOND AND THIRD ARTICLES.

##### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

##### RESIGNATION OF MR. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Pursuant to ad-  
journment on the 16th inst., the impeach-  
ment Court reassembled to-day.

There was a large attendance of specta-  
tors in the galleries, all anxious to ascer-  
tain the result of the day's proceedings.  
Chief Justice Chase at the appointed hour  
took his seat.

Senator Williams offered an order that  
the resolution heretofore adopted as to the  
reading and voting on the articles of im-  
peachment be rescinded.

Senator Sumner rose, when  
the Chief Justice said debate was not in  
order.

The Chief Justice said the regular order  
was first to send for the House of Repre-  
sentatives, and next the reading of the jour-  
nal, but the order could be considered now  
unless Senator Johnson objected.

The managers of impeachment were here  
announced.

The House of Representatives was next  
announced.

The counsel for the President, with the  
exception of Mr. Giesbeck, entered and  
proceeded to their seats.

The order submitted by Senator Wil-  
liams was then read.

In answer to a question of Mr. Buck-  
lewell.

The Chief Justice stated that the twenty-  
second rule necessarily implied that the  
vote on the articles should necessarily be  
taken in order, unless otherwise provided  
for. The Chief Justice had then, in obedi-  
ence to the request of the Senate, pro-  
posed a form of questions, directing that  
the Secretary should read the articles ser-  
iatim, and a motion of Mr. Sumner had  
then been adopted that, on his name be-  
ing called, each Senator should rise in his  
seat and answer "guilty" or "not guilty."

Then an order of Senator Williams had  
been adopted that the vote should be taken  
on the 11th article first. Then the order  
of Mr. Edmunds had been adopted to pro-  
ceed at once with the reading of the arti-  
cles, and the Chief Justice under the impres-  
sion that a single objection would carry  
over the order, but would submit the ques-  
tion to the Senate.

The Senate decided as follows, that the  
order should be taken—yeas 23, nays 25.

Senator Edmunds moved that the Senate  
retire for consultation, which was not  
agreed to.

Senator Trumbull said he would move  
two points of order, when Senators Thayer  
and Conness called him to order.

The Chief Justice asked if the Sena-  
tor made a point of order; if so, he would  
submit the question to the Senate.

Senator Trumbull replied that he did.

Senator Doolittle rose, when he was  
called to order by Senator Thayer, but was  
proceeding when

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son, of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey,  
Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer,  
Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and  
Yates.

Not Guilty—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis,  
Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Gimes,  
Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Nor-  
ton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Rose, Salisbury,  
Trumbull, VanWinkle and Vickers—19.

The Chief Justice then announced that  
the President was acquitted on this article,  
two-thirds not voting for conviction.

On motion of Senator Williams, the Sen-  
ate then proceeded to vote on the third arti-  
cle, which is as follows:

"That said Andrew Johnson, President  
of the United States, on the twenty-first  
day of February, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-  
eight, at Washington, in the District of  
Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a  
high misdemeanor in office, in this, that  
without authority of law, while the Senate  
of the United States was then and there in  
session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thom-  
as to be Secretary for the Department of  
War ad interim, without the advice and  
consent of the Senate, and in violation  
of the constitution of the United States, no  
vacancy having happened in said office of  
Secretary for the Department of War dur-  
ing the recess of the Senate, and that said  
Lorenzo Thomas, while so appointed, did  
exercise the duties of said office at the time,  
and which said appointment so made by  
said Andrew Johnson of said Lorenzo Thom-  
as is in substance as follows, that is to say:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Feb.  
21, 1868.—Sir: The Hon. Edwin M. Stanton has  
been removed from office as Secretary for  
the Department of War, you are hereby  
authorized and empowered to act as Secretary  
of War ad interim, and will immediately enter upon  
the discharge of the duties pertaining to that  
office.

Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer  
to you all the records, books, papers, and other  
public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,  
ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Ad-  
jutant General United States Army, Washing-  
ton, D. C."

The vote resulted as follows:

Guilty—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell,  
Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett,  
Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen,  
Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine,  
Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of  
New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman,  
Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van  
Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

Not Guilty—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis,  
Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Gimes,  
Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Nor-  
ton, Patterson of Tennessee, Rose, Salisbury,  
Trumbull, VanWinkle and Vickers—19.

The Chief Justice declared the President  
acquitted on this article.

Senator Williams moved that the court  
of impeachment adjourn sine die, resulting  
as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell,  
Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett,  
Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen,  
Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine,  
Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of  
New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman,  
Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Van  
Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

The question then recurred on the order  
of Senator Williams, which was modified  
to read: That the President be acquitted on  
the several orders heretofore adopted in regard  
to the reading and voting on the articles of  
impeachment.

Senator Trumbull inquired if it was in  
order to rescind an order partially executed?

The Chief Justice asked if the Sena-  
tor made a point of order; if so, he would  
submit the question to the Senate.

Senator Trumbull replied that he did.

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two points of order, when Senators Thayer  
and Conness called him to order.

### Negro Aldermen—Seven Negroes.

Our people are once more called upon to  
realize the bitter fact that they are con-  
quered. We have had so much experience  
of this character already, that we had al-  
most begun to believe there was nothing  
further in store for us. But we were mis-  
taken. Yet another turn to the screw!—  
There remains, however, nothing for us to  
do in the premises except to submit quietly,  
and patiently bide the time when the  
screw shall be removed from us.

Complaints are useless, and exhibitions of  
impotent rage are futile. We, therefore,  
earnestly hope that our fellow-citizens will  
bear this burden also, as they have borne  
so many before, as becomes brave men;  
and above all things avoid anything, by  
word or deed, that might lead to distur-  
bance. Our enemies would like nothing  
better than to be able to say that the ap-  
pointment, by military authority, of negro  
aldermen, had produced a riot in Char-  
leston. We have ever been a peaceable peo-  
ple, and we must endeavor to keep up the  
reputation of our city in this respect, and  
avoid furnishing material to the Radical  
revolutionists in the coming political cam-  
paign. We want no New Orleans and  
Memphis riots in Charleston—no "bleeding  
Kansas" for electing a new Governor—  
Let this revolutionary remedy be rejected.

Charleston Mercury.

A Letter from General Forrest.

General Forrest has recently written a  
letter to the Memphis Avalanche in regard  
to a movement to exclude Confederate sol-  
diers from active participation in the  
Democratic organizations of Tennessee on  
the ground of expediency. He concludes  
forcibly as follows:

The only hope of a restoration of a good  
government in this country is in the pres-  
ence of the National Democracy in the next  
Presidential campaign. I trust my late  
comrades will not, from expediency or  
other motives, absent themselves from a  
participation in the political exercises  
which are to result in the choice of stand-  
ards, and make with a view to so patri-  
otic and desirable an end. So far as I  
am personally concerned, I have no desire  
to take any part in politics, nor to occupy  
any political position whatever; but I do  
not wish to see my State represented by  
men whose only claim to public favor is  
the identity with which they took either  
side of the question in the late war, as in-  
terest dictated, and who bank upon it as  
their only capital for popular support.

N. B. FORREST.

Military Aid Involved in Louisiana by a  
Grand Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The grand jury  
waited upon General Buchanan in a body  
yesterday, accompanied by the attorney  
general and district attorney, and made  
complaint that the chief of police avowed  
himself in possession of knowledge of the  
whereabouts, within the State, of a noted  
barraged man Watson, who he agreed to  
arrest if compensated, refusing to give the  
necessary information to the sheriff to en-  
able him to make the arrest. Watson has  
forfeited his bond. The charge is sup-  
ported by affidavits of the sheriff and other  
public officers.

The grand jury state the offense  
is not covered by any law of the State, and  
ask the action of the commanding general,  
who replied he would investigate and take  
the necessary steps in the matter.

The Yearning of the People.

One of the Democratic Congressmen  
from an assured Democratic State of the  
East has just returned from a short visit to  
his constituency. He says that so great is  
the longing of the Democratic and Conserva-  
tive masses for the overthrow of the  
Congressional Jacobins, that they very whif-  
ly express a willingness to support Chief Jus-  
tice Chase for the Presidency, if the use of  
his name will best assure the result. Of  
course, the suggestion is subject to the  
event that Conservative Republicans shall  
bring him into the field with proper  
official facts, and in the camp of the common enemy  
is heard the

"Sound of hammers closing rivets up."

National Intelligencer.

Tennessee and North Carolina.

There is something strangely analogous  
in Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Holden,  
of North Carolina. Each is the political  
scourge and curse of his section; both are  
Governors; both are perjured apostates,  
and both are unfortunately for the cause of  
truth—editors of newspapers. They ex-  
change of course—the Brownlow of the  
Whig Standard, and the Holden of the  
other's columns, and both reap a recip-  
rocal benefit by a judicious transfer of the  
best lies to be found in both.

One day the Whig freight's its columns  
with a "Horrible Ku-Klux Outrage,"  
and the Standard in due course of time  
receives and serves up to its readers  
in North Carolina. The Whig recognizes  
the delicate compliment paid its lying abili-  
ties, and the next day spreads before the  
loyal Union men of Tennessee a "Negro  
Rout," or a "Union Man Fric-  
cassé,"—which, the most compe-  
tent—only extracted from the columns of  
the Standard.

These two big base violas of the Radical  
party are in perfect accord. According to  
Brownlow and his organ, "treason and  
traitors" are still rampant in Tennessee.  
According to Holden, the "rebel traitors"  
still dispute the State and United  
States authority in North Carolina. These  
are their pet alliterative phrases, and the  
ingenious way they ring the changes upon  
them is only equalled by the man who dis-  
covered that Shakespeare can be spelled in  
several thousand different ways.

Southern Opinion.

Mr. Carey's Resolution.

The Chicago Convention having resolved  
that the public debt must be paid accord-  
ing to the letter and spirit of the contract,  
and some of the Radicals holding that this  
contract was made in gold, Mr. Carey  
offered the following to settle the question

"Resolved, That neither the letter nor the  
spirit of the law under which the five-twenties  
were issued requires the payment of the principal  
in gold. It is the duty of the Government  
to the holders thereof to be paid in the same  
money which has been paid to the soldiers who fought  
for the Union, and who were paid in greenbacks,  
and the Government shall be bound to redeem  
except customs duties, and interest on the public  
debt."

But the hypocrites refused to vote upon it,  
and referred it to a committee.

The Seven Non-Impeaching Senators.

The terms of the seven republican Sena-  
tors voting "not guilty" on the eleventh  
article of impeachment expire as follows:  
Fessenden, of Maine, 1871; Fowler, of  
Tennessee, 1871; Grimes, of Iowa, 1871;  
Henderson, of Missouri, 1869; Ross, of  
Kansas, 1871; Trumbull, of Illinois, 1873;  
Van Winkle, of West Virginia, 1869.

### AN ACT.

TO RELIEVE CERTAIN CITIZENS OF NORTH CAROLINA  
OF DISABILITIES.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States in Congress as-  
sembled, that all disabilities imposed upon the  
citizens of North Carolina, by the several laws  
herein named, and that they are hereby severally  
relieved of all disabilities imposed upon them  
either of them, by the said several laws, and  
eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An  
Act to provide for the more efficient government  
of the rebel States," and the Acts supplementary  
thereto, and the amendment of the Constitution  
of the United States, known as Article Fourteen,  
namely:

Franklin county—A. M. Timberlake, W. S. Harris,  
R. A. Crutten and J. H. Crutten.

Wake county—Wm. H. Harrison, Wiley D. Jones,  
Abner Johnson, George S. Sowell, William J. Smith,  
H. B. Spruill and J. Warren, Edward S. Hoot,  
Pitt county—Joseph Stoten, Lewis Hilliard,  
Charles J. O'Hagan, Calvin Cox, Jas. C. Langley  
and Chas. Roundtree.

Halifax county—Charles N. Webb, John O'Brien,  
J. T. Gregory, George W. Owens, J. A. Reed and  
J. T. Evans.

Beaufort county—Samuel T. Carrow, Hiram E.  
Stetley, Wm. B. Rodman, George L. Windley, How-  
ard, Edmund Rogers, Luther Holt, Jesse  
H. Wilson, Edward J. Warren, Edward S. Hoot,  
Samuel Windley, John B. Keese, Henry Hodges,  
Jesse Robeson, Wm. A. Blount.

Swain county—Joseph Marshall, James E. Mal-  
den, Dumas Coggins, Daniel Richley, Lafayette  
Gordon, Wm. Burris, Franklin A. Latham and John  
A. Morton.

Davidson county—Evanter Davis, Emory Davis,  
Gordon Hampton, Green H. Lee, David Lottin,  
Willie Cecil and Henderson Adams.

Person county—John D. Wilkerson.

Caldwell county—Wm. T. Jones, William M. Bar-  
ber, A. W. Austin, Samuel McGall, Washington  
Moore, James M. Barber, Robert B. Byle and  
Horton Bradfield.

Wilson county—Geo. W. Blount, Newett D. Ow-  
ens, William D. Farmer, John Wilkinson, and  
Francis Taylor.

Robeson county—Joseph S. Phipps, John G. Gies-  
beck, John Stotts, Israel Moore, William Clarend, L.  
A. Volgar, William B. Stipe, and Allen Spack.

Transylvania county—Robert O. Ober, J. C.  
Cluckworth, Samuel Reed, Robert Hamilton, J. C.  
Dawson, William R. Galloway, Perry Orr, Isaac  
C. D. Higgins and C. O. Higgins.

Henderson county—Benjamin Williams, James  
M. Justice, William D. Whitfield, James Spann, R.  
B. D. Jones, John C. G



EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The telegraph announces the not unexpected death of JAMES BUCHANAN, at his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at his seventy-seventh year of his age. He was the Fifteenth President of the United States, and passed the larger part of his life in the public service. He was born in 1791, and graduated at Dickinson College, Penn., in 1810. He was a successful practitioner of law until the age of forty, when he embarked wholly on the duties of a public man, and did not retire permanently until the expiration of his Presidential term in March, 1861. When only twenty-three he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. When the war with England broke out, he headed the list of volunteers from Lancaster and marched to the defence of Baltimore.

He entered Congress in 1820, and served for five successive terms in the House. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and was acknowledged as among the ablest debaters of that body. He was the leading manager on the part of the House in the impeachment of Judge Jackson, of Missouri. He had not retired from Congress, in 1831, when he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg, and concluded the first treaty between the United States and Russia. In 1833, at the expiration of Gen. JACKSON'S first term, he was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and remained a conspicuous member of that body until called into the Cabinet of President Polk, as Secretary of State, in 1845. He was a most ardent supporter of President JACKSON in those stirring and able debates upon the National Bank, Tariff and Expunging Resolutions, which have given immortality to that portion of American history. His sympathies were openly with Texas as early as 1835, and afterwards had the satisfaction, as Secretary of State, of bringing that New State into the family of the Union.

After the expiration of President Polk's term in 1849, Mr. BUCHANAN returned to private life until 1853, when he was appointed minister to England, by President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and returned in 1856, when he received the Democratic nomination for President, and was elected in November of the same year. His administration encompassed the most stormy period then known in our political history. First, the Kansas territorial question, and then the secession of the Southern States. In all of these troubles President BUCHANAN bore himself with prudence, judgment, and in strict accordance with the principles which had governed his entire political life. A firm States rights Democrat, not believing that the Federal Government had a right to coerce sovereign States, he refused to be driven into any hasty attempt to oppose the South with the military and naval powers of the Government, but endeavored to keep the Union by that enlightened Statesmanship which had so often blessed the country by its foresight and ability. His efforts failed for want of time, and the hostilities which could have been averted, were precipitated by President LINCOLN, in the second month of his administration.

Mr. BUCHANAN'S retirement has been as honored as his public life was successful; and he has reached the close of his career without committing any act to mar the grandeur of his life, or derogate from the honor of a country over which he had presided. His name is honorably and inseparably connected with the most interesting period of our history, and the impress of his ability and patriotism is stamped upon the proudest pages of our national life. And now, that the causes which had made him the invidious target of political animosities are at an end, the name of JAMES BUCHANAN will live in the memory of Americans as one of the most sterling patriots and wisest statesmen which the country has produced.

Radical Estimate of the Negro.

We have frequently endeavored to impress upon the colored people of the South that the Radicals desired to use them only as an agent to work out their own advantage, and that, if not their confessions, at least their acts, gave sure evidence of this purpose. No intelligent black man can say that the condition of his race is better to-day than it was before the right of suffrage was conferred upon them, and none can view the future without fear, if the causes which are gradually and surely alienating them from the white people of the South, are not only continued but increased. The carpet-bag adventurers, however, have been benefited by this revolution in political affairs. Through the ignorance and prejudices of negroes, the merest adventurers, unknown at home and contemptible here, have received honors and emoluments, as much beyond their sober expectations as they are above their capacity and merits. Men have been elected to office and aspire to yet still higher honors in the South, whose aspirations at their homes in the North was never beyond some menial employment, without sufficient sense to give them a comfortable livelihood.

These men, by an association with Southern negroes and by falsehoods as to their regard for the political advancement of the race, have succeeded in weaning them from their former friends, and in return have had themselves voted into paying offices, and honored the negroes by allowing them to carry the torches and transparencies in honor of the victory, and reading them severe lectures against their aspirations for preferment.

Do these men really care for the negro? Are they the real friends of these people? Will the blacks enhance their material or social welfare by continuing a warfare upon the Southern whites and their property for the benefit of the miserable carpet-baggers whose lead they are so blindly following? Their conduct already is causing almost every Southern community, influenced by the demands of

forest and protection, to look for and promote an immigration of white settlers and laborers into their section, and, though but little progress has as yet been made, the necessity begins to be acknowledged as so important—nay, so vital, that it will succeed, and that at an early day. In this movement the Southern whites have the aid of the whites of the North, Democrats and Radicals. Even at Chicago, in order to make favor with the Northern workingmen, Forney, *par excellence*, the spokesman of the extreme Radical feeling, thus alluded to the negroes:

"Does he (the northern workingman) not know that the colored men of the South are opening that country to the white emigration of the earth? Does he not know that it is their home and that in no condition of circumstances can the colored man ever become his rival in any of the avenues of trade?" [Great applause.]

How true this is, and how rapidly will the Southern negro be made to realize it through the very influences which Forney and his collaborators have inaugurated. They do regard the Southern negro as only opening the South to the white immigration of all the earth. Nay, more, they know full well that they have poisoned their minds at that resort to such means to rid themselves of them is becoming a reluctant, but vital, necessity with the Southern people. With perfect certainty, then, can the Northern Radicals promise the mechanics and laborers of the over-crowded districts of their own section and of Europe that they will soon find a prosperous home in the South, "and that in no condition of circumstances can the colored man ever become his rival in any of the avenues of trade."

With no friends at the North, if they lose the friendship of the Southern people, it requires but little foresight to read the history of the negroes in this country.

The South and the Presidency.

Although the friends of one or other of the prominent men whose names are most conspicuously before the public in connection with the nomination by the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency, very naturally claim certain leading papers at the South as advocating the claims of their particular friend, still the press of this section has preserved a very commendable reticence in regard to the selection, and have unanimously promised to support, with zeal, any of the distinguished gentlemen who have been named in that connection. One and all are satisfied to permit the people of the North, who must elect the candidates, to select them also. What we desire most is that there shall be no schism to cause division among our friends and weaken their strength. We stand ready to endorse their action and support their nominees, and all the influence we desire to exert in the councils of the party is to compromise all differences and promote harmony and conciliation in their deliberations.

In the very nature of things the Western plan of the payment of the interest upon the public debt must be especially popular at the South. If the people of those States complain of the burden of taxation, which are in the Union and are not suffering under military tyranny and carpet-bag law, what must be our condition, with our industrial welfare paralyzed by these very agencies. It would hardly be natural for us to be satisfied to be crushed to the earth to pay in gold the Federal war debt, while we have been forced to repudiate our own. Yet, whatever may be the decision of the Convention upon this question—to pay the debt in gold or greenbacks, or repudiate it, we stand ready to endorse it. All we ask, all we hope for, is a restoration of law and order to these suffering States—a renewal of our constitutional government—a deliverance from the political vultures who are devouring our substance and destroying our social well-being. With us there are indeed considerations of higher importance than mere plans of financial policy—above all questions of taxation—it is the preservation of liberty itself.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

As we supposed, this institution is getting too heavy for Radical shoulders. We have always contended that its continued existence was one of the most fruitful sources of reaction against its corrupt supporters. And now, that its superintendents have gotten to be a set of insignificant popinjays—men whom the party can use for small pay, and whom no one respects, much less fears—we rather like the organization. To be sure, it does some harm to a few poor, ignorant and indolent negroes, who still seek its aid for a scanty livelihood and look to it as an oracle of power; yet it has dwindled down into the utmost insignificance and disrepute. The more intelligent negroes look upon it with disdain, and all industrious ones regard it with contempt.

As a political investment, it has "played out," and while it may still be used to some extent as a "whipper in" of dissenting negroes, its cost begins to tell with striking effect upon the party at the North, and some among the most orthodox Radicals are gravely recommending its abolishment as conducive to party defeat. Established in a spirit of wickedness, and conducted by corruption for the purpose of party ascendancy, its withdrawal is now demanded before its rottenness destroys the party itself.

We feel sorry for the loyal and patriotic superintendents and officers of this institution, those, at least, whose merits, even among the negroes, have not secured for themselves lucrative positions, should this demand extend to its sudden withdrawal. Surely the Government would provide in some way for their benefit. These men did not begin to fight the South until the surrender of its armies and their gallantry should have at least as long to display its heroism as did those who fought with arms. And as a matter of economy, if the Government will let them hold on a little longer, the most contemptible of them may induce the negroes to give them some position by which they will be no longer pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Treasury.

Any way, the New York Tribune, out of extreme cant, demands the withdrawal of the costly Bureau for the following reasons:

"The people are told that the Freedmen's Bureau costs immense sums; that the negroes are

maintained in idleness on Government rations; that there is no prospect of a restoration of the South to self-government under Republican rule; that the 'carpet-baggers' are living in clover at the public expense; that there is no hope of a return to the reign of law, peace and prosperity until the Democrats are restored to power, &c., &c. Restore the States, abolish military rule, withdraw the Freedmen's Bureau and all the guns of the Seymours, Brooks and Gay Beams will be applied, or their cartridges read-red and blown in exposing ourselves to a hard fight when we might have an easy one if we chose."

State Convention.

The press of the State continue to endorse our views in regard to the want of necessity for the call of a State Convention, and from those who differ from us we have seen nothing to change our opinion. We still think that ample provision has been made for the proper inauguration and conduct of the Presidential canvass, and that on this account the people will regard a Convention unnecessary and view the call with such indifference as to insure its failure.

We have, however, based our opinion upon the presumption that the old organization still exists, and that the State Executive Committee have ample powers to organize for the coming canvass. If we are mistaken in this supposition; if they are really *functus officio*, then it becomes necessary to assemble in Convention to renew our organization. But we must dissent from this view. We cannot think that the organization formed in February last was merely for the State election, and that the Executive Committee were appointed to superintend that contest only. The action of that Convention gives the best refutation of such a position, in appointing delegates for the State at large to the National Democratic Convention, and recommending to the District Conventions a similar course, which was done, we believe in all of them. In this District an Executive Committee were appointed with full powers to do whatever might be deemed necessary to conduct the Presidential campaign, including the selection of an Elector.

These facts establish beyond controversy that the political party formed in Raleigh in February last, did not confine itself to the pending State election, but made all arrangements then necessary and proper looking to the Presidential canvass. We believe that the present Executive Committee can now complete everything necessary for a thorough organization and canvass more satisfactorily than any Convention we are likely to have at this season of the year.

While such are our views, we stand ready to endorse and assist a different course if it is believed our success will be promoted thereby. We see no reason why North Carolina cannot be carried for the Democratic candidates in November. By the addition of twelve or fifteen thousand white votes, composed in the main of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the State, in connection with a more honest registration, and with but one day in which to vote, thereby preventing the "early and often" voting policy of the Leagues, our State will give a handsome majority for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

These advantages may be lost by dissensions and want of organization, and we are the last to advise any course which might bring about such a state of things. Hence we are willing to adopt that course most likely to promote harmony and excite enthusiasm. We shall at least devote all of our time and abilities to secure the success of our ticket, and if our own plans are not received with favor, we stand ready to endorse those which are. Let these questions of a State or Press Convention be debated and decided. There is not much time to spare. In a month hence the candidates will be announced and the canvass begun in earnest. Let us bring these matters to a decision.

The Latest National Disgrace.

The Radical House of Congress, in the election from the Capitol at Washington of Miss VINNIE REAM, the sculptor, have perpetrated an act for petty meanness and pusillanimous spite unparalleled even in the history of that body. The Richmond Dispatch gives the following explanation of this affair:

This MISS REAM is very young, of even girl-like appearance. Her talent in sculpture having been brought to the attention of Congress, she was employed by that body to model and complete a statue in marble of the "late lamented LINCOLN," and a committee of Congress assigned her a room in the basement wherein to conduct her work; and this was done without her solicitation. There she has since prosecuted her undertaking; her studio being much visited by public men and artists. She is represented as a young lady of great gentleness and modesty, and as highly respected.

Miss REAM's father resided in Kansas, and was there the neighbor of Senator ROSS, who for this reason took rooms at Mr. REAM's house when he reached Washington. During the late impeachment trial the Senator's vote was a subject of speculation and many rumors. Among the things said was that "VINNIE REAM had influenced him to vote for acquitting Mr. JOHNSON." Whether true or not, it was found that Miss REAM inclined to the President, and Mr. ROSS voted for him, and that was enough. Mr. BINGHAM undertook the infamous act of revenge upon this poor girl. He introduced a resolution ordering the room occupied by Miss REAM to be fitted up as a prison for WOOLLEY, and the room opposite to be fitted up for a guard-room. These rooms had been lettered A and B in the morning by order of the "Managers," and the resolution of BINGHAM specified them as A and B, when there were no other rooms in the basement thus lettered.

The resolution was passed, and Miss REAM had to move out her casts and materials at great inconvenience and with great danger to the model she was preparing.

After the resolution was adopted, a motion was made on Friday to reconsider it, pending which a most disgraceful debate occurred. One General MORGAN, of Ohio, took position as the champion of Miss REAM, and recited the alleged purport of a conversation between her and JED BULLOCK, of

Indiana; whereupon that gentleman got up, gave his version, proclaiming at its conclusion that VINNIE REAM or anybody else who gave a different version lied! No one will be surprised to learn that the man who made this proclamation on the floor of Congress has been publicly cowarded at home by one Colonel MEREDITH. He richly deserved another application of the cow-skin.

BUTLER, THE BEAST, was naturally inspired by this example of blackguardism and cowardice to make an essay to divide the infamy with JULIAN. He gloated over this brutal act, declaring that the young lady should not have a dollar for her work as long as he had anything to do with the committee on Appropriations, and that the statue was a thing that ought to be broken, as it did no honor to Mr. LINCOLN or the country.

All this malice towards a poor girl upon suspicion of an act which she indignantly denied. Fit exhibition of manhood and honor for Radical Congressmen.

MISS REAM is sadly unfortunate in being at the mercy of such heartless men, but is hardly more fortunate in her volunteer champion, the swelling General MORGAN, who, having defied her enemies in advance, wilted down before JULIAN and BUTLER, and left her to her fate. What a Congress of shameless blackguards!

Ourself.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends of the Statesville American for their kindness in noticing for the second time, within a few weeks, the JOURNAL in such complimentary terms. We are not insensible to the many favorable notices of us by our cotemporaries of the press, and especially the frequency with which our editorial opinions are copied and endorsed; but we must excuse for not reproducing them in our own columns. It is a species of egotism in which good taste forbids our indulging, and occupies space which can be devoted to matter more interesting to our readers.

We assure our friends that it is our compliments find expression in our hearts, if not in our paper, for we fully appreciate the fact that much of our popularity is owing to the kindly ascriptions of the press.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS AND ALL ON BOARD.—A terrible accident occurred to the down mail and passenger train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, one mile South of Whitaker's Station. While proceeding along on schedule time, and when just over an embankment some twenty feet high, the engineer observed that a rail was misplaced on the track. He immediately blew his whistle and shut down the engine, but could not check its speed sufficiently to prevent the accident. The engine and tender, second and third class cars, and ladies' coach all were tumbled down the embankment and literally smashed. The sleeping car alone remained on the track, and to this the ladies' coach was held by the coupling pins, and greater damage prevented. The engine was turned wheels in the air, and is seriously damaged. The engineer, Mr. John Hewlett, escaped without injury, how it is unknown. Captain Geo. Morrison, the Conductor, was in the second class car, and also escaped unhurt. The passengers and train hands also escaped as by a miracle, no serious injury having been sustained by any one. On the whole, the escape of all on board is the most miraculous thing on record.

A corps of mechanics and laborers were sent up yesterday to repair the damage, but have not yet succeeded in clearing the track. The mail and passengers arrived on time yesterday, a transfer having been effected at the scene of the accident, trains connecting at this point. By to-night the track will be cleared. The removal of the rail which caused the accident was evidently the work of some malicious scoundrel. The passengers express a deep sense of the kindness and attention received from Captain Morrison.

THE CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1865.

Fine Appearance of the Grain, Cotton, Corn, Fruit, Tobacco and Other Crops All Over the Country.

NEW YORK.—Accounts from all parts of the State are encouraging. Fruit is past danger, and although too wet weather has retarded farming operations generally the growing crops have not suffered to any extent.

NEW JERSEY.—The following is a crop report from New Jersey to May 25:—Never at this season was there a finer prospect of a plentiful harvest than that which gladdens the eye to-day. The gardens are backward, but even in wet, strong soils the seeds are not drowned, and the growth is slow in making their appearance, are now showing themselves handsomely. As to fruit there has been a magnificent blossom of cherries, apples and pears, a fair flowering upon the peaches, with the almost sure prospect that no frost will destroy the fruit in exposed situations. Cherries are set, and look as if they would furnish a heavy yield. Strawberries blossom very well. As to the field crops, the heavy rains have delayed the farm work, and in most localities the oats have only been a week above ground, but look hardy and vigorous. Field sown cereals are in splendid condition, as the heavy snows and steady frosts of the winter protected them, and the cold, wet spring has given them great strength of root and fibre. The same is true of the grass, which is rank in growth, and pastures everywhere are abundant. There is every reason to expect a heavy crop of hay. Corn, as yet, is nowhere.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburg Commercial, May 28, says:—No farmer in this region cares to run the risk of planting corn later than the 20th of May, but this season they have been generally compelled to disregard the rule. The few farmers who have been actively devoted to this work, and we have good reason to hope that a fair crop will be realized. We speak more particularly with reference to the crop in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

The latest reports from nearly all the sections of the State give encouraging accounts of the fruit and grain prospects. They are both beyond danger and the promises are they will be more than usually abundant.

OHIO.—A Steubenville letter of May 17 says:—The crops in this county have not been injured in any degree by the frosts, by the chilling winds that prevailed during the past two weeks. This is also true of the fruit. The apple trees are all more completely inundated with blossoms than they

have been for many years past, and the blossoms are better and better set than usual. From all parts of this county the information is to the same effect, and there is every indication of an abundant fruit crop. From Sharonville, Hamilton county, we have the following:—The wheat and barley crops are of but little consequence, having been nearly frozen during the severe winter weather. Very large crops of corn and potatoes are raised around here, and those having a failure of wheat and barley can yet plant corn and potatoes and get a good crop.

INDIANA.—The Princeton (Gibson county) Clarion says the wheat on low grounds is greatly damaged, and that on the uplands is running to rank straw. The Wayne Democrat (May 26) says that the wheat crop in that region promises well, and if the weevil didn't damage it the yield will be large. Per contra, the Mount Vernon Democrat (Posey county) says the wheat has been injured by the heavy rains in the southwest corner of the State. Fields looked well ten days ago are given over as hopeless. A Greencastle letter says:—"It was thought for a while that all the fruit in this section was killed by the severe weather, but it is said that no injury was done to the fruit, and that the prospects are as great an abundance as there was here last year. The weather has been unusually disagreeable this spring on account of almost incessant rains; and, of course, farmers here, as elsewhere, have done but little planting."

ILLINOIS.—A letter from Wanegon, Lake county, May 25, gives a cheerful view of the prospects.

Since the settlement of this country the country never looked better than it does at the present time. Farmers are in good spirits over the prospect of a large yield of grain and a bountiful harvest. Wheat and oats are looking splendidly in all parts of the country, and the quantity sown this year is larger by far than for any year during the past ten. Planting is about over. The potato crop is in the ground, and the first of next week (say Monday) will see the last kernel of corn deposited in mother earth. The season, though considered by many as backward, is, in reality, the most forward for farmers have enjoyed for many years. Wheat was sown this year in March, two months earlier than last. Neither have we had a drop too much rain, as is claimed. Five hundred wells in this county alone were dry and parched last fall. The continued rain has been a positive blessing to the farmers, and the crops are better than ever. While but little sorghum was planted last year, owing to the abundant yield of the year 1864, a large breadth of land will be devoted to the culture of this valuable crop the present season.

THE ROCK ISLAND UNION, May 25, says:—The great crop of the country is corn, and the place to raise it is Illinois. The extreme wetness of the season delayed the farmers in planting, but the last ten days have been entirely satisfactory as to weather, and a day or two will finish most of the planting. With sunshine and occasional showers the rich prairie soil will soon make good the farmers' extra care, and the corn will drive out the corn at a frightful rate. There is nothing to cry over in the way of a prospective corn crop.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska News, April 28, says the grasshoppers have committed great ravages on everything green in that State.

MARYLAND.—The Hagerstown Free Press says of the prospects of the crops in Washington county:—The past week, like several prior ones, has been one of continual struggle between sunshine and shower, and the latter was eminently successful in the encounter. In fact, since April 28 last we have had but six really pleasant days, and they were more or less darkened by clouds or varied showers, but in view of their paucity we are content to denominate them fair days. As usual in such times, no one has witnessed such a continuous siege of rainy weather. The wheat is looking extremely promising, though some farmers have expressed fears that the grain will be too rapid and rank. The Cumberland Civilian says of the Allegany:—The wheat crop looks splendid, but the yield does not promise much. The weather having been too wet. Of Hartford county, the Belair Intelligence says:—Wheat in this county never presented a finer appearance than this season. The crop is well, and if the wet weather does not continue too long a large yield may be anticipated. The hay crop will also be large, judging from the luxuriant and healthy appearance of the grass.

KENTUCKY.—The Paducah (Ky.) Herald, April 25, says that the farmers of Ballard and neighboring counties are very prompt in the planting of corn, potatoes, &c. Old fields are being brought into requisition, new ones opened, and every available inch of ground is being prepared for cultivation. With anything like a favorable season, Kentucky will this year raise a larger crop than ever before in its history.

TEXAS.—The Knoxville Whig, April 22, says:—Our information is, from every section of East Tennessee, that the fruit is still abundant, and we have the promise of an abundant yield of peaches, apples, &c. The wheat never was more promising at this season of the year. It is far advanced, and a fine crop will be raised in every direction. The tillers of the soil are all at work and are promising to raise large crops of corn, oats, potatoes, &c.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Reports from the Kanawha valley (April 29) says vegetation is already luxuriant and the weather decidedly favorable to the growth of the crops. Wheat, of which the quantity sown is limited looks well. The Kanawha valley is chiefly devoted to corn and tobacco.

MISSOURI.—A letter writer in St. Annie, Palaski county, says:—The wheat has a better appearance in this part of the country than I have seen elsewhere, a considerable portion of Missouri, and have no doubt the conclusion that just here is as good a county for raising all kinds of grain as in the State.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Times, April 14, says:—Much new land has been sown with wheat this year; and, as the crop has been unusually early, the coming crop promises to be the largest and finest ever raised in California. Estimates of the increase over last year's yield vary from forty to fifty per cent, and some of them go even higher. And for this immense crop it is certain that our farmers and exporters will get remunerative prices, though, perhaps, not so high as have ruled for the past season. Agriculture is fast becoming the overshadowing interest of the State. Great as our mineral resources are, and rapidly as they are being developed, they must yield the palm to the products of our virgin soil. The wheat, wine and the products of our soil will soon be known abroad than her gold; and San Francisco will not only be the outlet for the production of the vast Pacific mineral belt, but one of the first grain marts of the world.

CROP PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore American, May 30, says: All reliable accounts that are now coming from the South agree that the dwellers there are being blessed with abundant crops of fruits, vegetables, grain, and last, though not least, cotton. One and all of these are flourishing and maturing in their season, yielding now or giving promise of bountiful returns. Throughout the South, wherever there has been any real effort made to sow and plant and reap, there are being reaped, abundant crops. The feed the hungry, clothe the naked and amply repay the owners of the lands.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, May 28, has the following:—We are grati-

fied to learn that the warm, fine weather of the past few days has greatly benefited the crops, and that the prospect is much better for a fair yield than it has been. We fear, however, that on the light, gray lands the stands of cotton are very imperfect, and that the young plants are still unhealthy, and on many plantations dying out. On the heavy rolling red lands the stands are better and the cotton begins to grow finely. This crop is generally reported as being badly 'in the grass.' Corn is small but is more promising than the cotton. There has been an unusually large area of this crop planted and very little apprehension is felt that the yield may not be sufficient for the wants of the country. The wheat crop all through Middle and Eastern Georgia has been seriously damaged by the heavy rains which have fallen during the month of April and the beginning of the present month. The rust has made its appearance in many places very generally and the yield is badly injured. In some places at least one half, and we have heard of a few cases in which the damage has been even more than that. On the red lands of Greene, Wilks, Elbert and Oglethorpe we learn that the crop has suffered comparatively little, and that a fine yield in those counties is generally expected. We heard that the harvesting has already begun in Wilks, and that in the course of next week it will be gathered. The oat crop is reported to be generally good, though in some localities this crop has also been injured by the excessive rains.

The Athens (Ga.) Banner, May 14, says: We regret to see unmistakable signs of rust on the wheat in this vicinity. It is true that the rust is yet confined to the blade and has not reached the stalk; but it exists, and we dread its ravages. The prospects of fruit in the northern counties are more favorable than at present. Unless something in the future should destroy it, there will be more than can be utilized. Peaches will be most abundant.

The Bainbridge Georgian reports that the recent heavy rains in that section have caused great injury to the fruit crop. The young peaches have fallen, and the quantities and the worms are making sad havoc with what remains on the trees.

A report in the Rome (Ga.) Courier, May 26, (the latest), says: "We visited on the 23d some of the principal farms of the valley with the view of seeing what the crop prospect now is. From all the unanimous reports—all the wheat has the rust, most of it badly, but as yet confined to the leaf. The promise was very fine up to the time of the late heavy rains. The estimate of average yield of the crops examined (some of the best in the valley) is as follows: No. 1 per acre, From 4 to 5 bushels; No. 2 per acre, From 3 to 4 bushels; No. 3 per acre, From 2 to 3 bushels; No. 4 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 5 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 6 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 7 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 8 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 9 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 10 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 11 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 12 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 13 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 14 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 15 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 16 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 17 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 18 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 19 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 20 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 21 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 22 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 23 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 24 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 25 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 26 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 27 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 28 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 29 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 30 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 31 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 32 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 33 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 34 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 35 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 36 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 37 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 38 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 39 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 40 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 41 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 42 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 43 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 44 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 45 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 46 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 47 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 48 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 49 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 50 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 51 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 52 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 53 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 54 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 55 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 56 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 57 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 58 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 59 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 60 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 61 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 62 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 63 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 64 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 65 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 66 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 67 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 68 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 69 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 70 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 71 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 72 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 73 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 74 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 75 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 76 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 77 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 78 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; 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No. 132 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 133 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 134 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 135 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 136 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 137 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 138 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 139 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 140 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 141 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 142 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 143 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 144 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 145 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 146 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 147 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 148 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 149 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 150 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 151 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 152 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 153 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 154 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 155 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 156 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 157 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 158 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 159 per acre, From 1 to 2 bushels; No. 160 per acre, From 1 to 2 bush







